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THE Organized FARMER

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COVER STORY

Mr. Ezekiel Keith of Clover Bar, unveils the plaque in the cabin dedication ceremony at Gold Eye Lake, on August 12th.

(See story on page 6)

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GENERAL SCIENCES

X, No. 9

September, 1961



REMEMBER AT HARVEST TIME

**Strong Farm Organizations Are
Needed Today As Never Before
In Your - Our Interest.**

Deliver Your Grain . . .

. . . Buy Your Farm Supplies

Through U.G.G.

★ **785 Country Elevators
in Western Canada.**

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paid to farmers
in dividends.**

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United Grain Growers Ltd.

The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ED. NELSON

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FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



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Ed Nelson

President's Report

The Toronto Daily Star — Friday, July 28, 1961, in an article dealing with Juvenile Delinquency ends with these words, "But any serious consideration of the subject gives rise to fundamental questions one cannot avoid asking; in a world of brinkmanship, canned laughter, boxed violence, cynical advertising, organized crime, conniving business men, corrupt officials and devious politicians, is there anything in the adult world to admire? So, if youth is disillusioned is it hard to understand? Whatever the reason for youth's revolt in a "World they never made," adults cannot escape responsibility. Nor can we avoid the obligations to search for solutions."

The above quotation says in a few words what I have tried to say in the past two years. It isn't a question of any kind of "ism or idea". It is a question of whether we can face the facts of our society and adjust ourselves to the ever-changing needs. It is a question of whether we can learn to understand and control automation and harness it to the use of people. It is also a question of whether we will admit our mistakes. If we can, and will, view these things objectively, I believe there is hope.

Since our first objective is to do the best with what we have, I think we need to realize what we have.

To help us in understanding what we as farmers produce (which is our income) and the way in which this production is distributed I have arranged the following tables:

No. 1 is a picture of the main farm production since 1935. You will notice that, with the exception of wheat and rye our domestic requirements are considerably higher than any stocks on hand at the end of any given production period. On the other hand you will notice farmers have always managed to maintain a small surplus every year of every product thus ensuring all Canadians of normal food requirements. Total farm income is determined by multiplying the products by the prevailing price. Depreciation and actual expenses would determine the balance available for wages, earning on capital and taxes. Because we have maintained a constant surplus over domestic requirements we have, in all probability marketed all of that product at anything from 10 to 20% less than Canadians would and could have paid for it. These are facts taken from studies of the buying habits of people. The only factor that would determine whether that difference in price would be 1% or 20% is the ease with which relative products can come in from other countries and at what price. There is no way, except through higher farm prices, that farmers can get increased

TABLE 1

Stocks of Main Farm Products at End of Production Period, Canada*—August 1 for Grains, January 1 for All Other Products

YEAR	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	RYE	FLAX	BEEF	PORK	BUTTER	CHEESE	Evap. Whole Milk	Dry Skim Milk	EGGS	Poultry Meat
(— — — Million Bushels — — —)						(— — — — — Million Pounds — — — — —)							
												Million doz.	Million pounds
Average 1935-39	101	30	8	5	0.3	23	34	35	25	11	2.4	4	13
1940	300	47	13	5	0.6	30	45	42	26	13	3.3	4	15
1941	480	42	11	5	0.6	30	61	34	25	12	3.0	4	12
1942	424	29	11	3	1.0	32	72	44	35	14	1.4	5	20
1943	595	149	69	15	3.7	29	56	23	56	8	2.8	5	14
1944	357	108	46	6	3.6	36	85	47	43	7	1.2	7	24
1945	258	98	29	2	2.9	32	49	41	40	33	3.3	27	24
1946	74	77	30	1	1.6	41	33	36	34	22	1.8	10	16
1947	86	69	29	1	0.8	31	39	44	26	21	2.7	9	30
1948	78	48	31	1	3.4	43	58	44	31	9	5.1	13	34
1949	102	61	30	12	10.7	35	32	38	34	29	7.9	8	17
1950	112	45	20	6	4.5	23	35	56	44	42	5.5	5	26
1951	189	95	53	3	1.2	20	30	39	26	25	2.8	7	19
1952	217	108	80	9	2.9	17	37	45	33	44	8.5	5	34
1953	383	144	112	18	4.3	29	66	54	42	65	16.6	6	23
1954	619	126	146	22	3.5	33	29	71	34	48	10.7	5	30
1955	537	84	91	20	2.6	24	32	91	44	46	11.8	11	22
1956	580	119	111	15	3.0	30	35	101	40	48	13.4	6	22
1957	730	226	143	14	7.6	33	21	88	42	38	8.0	8	37
1958	611	155	118	10	5.6	30	24	70	52	48	47.8	13	33
1959	549p	119p	128p	8p	6.5p	33	48	94	47p	48	77.3	8	
1960	536p	92p	120p	7p	4.1p	29	59	105	52p			6p	
Average 1950-54	155	357	135	6	5.3	842	39	53	40	45	8.8	6	26
Domestic Use 1950-54	304	104	82	11	3.3	24	760	305	75	57	57.3	315	370

* Rounded to nearest million bushels.

p Preliminary

Source: Canada, Production, Trade and Prices for Principal Agricultural Products, 1925 - 1958, C.D.A. Ottawa.

farm income, other than from direct government subsidies or aid.

In table No. 2 we have a breakdown of family earning capacity in Canada in 1955. In this table you will note that 65.5% of Canadian non-farm families earned more than \$2500 per year, and therefore it can be assured that this portion of Canadian people would pay possible 20% more for food without eating less.

In table No. 3 you will note the income group of \$2500 to \$3000 spends the highest percentage of its income for food. Any incomes below this figure is not conducive to buying all the food

people will and can eat, but after that they have sufficient income to buy all the food they want, even at higher prices. What does all this indicate? To me it indicates this. We could increase the gross income of Canadian farmers by approximately 15% if we planned, and produced the market requirement and then controlled the product in the market place. There is no other way we can get more and there is no necessity to take less. How much each farm family would get would be determined by policy laid down by organized farmers and the number of families on the farm.

Table No. 4 shows what Canadian

farmers have done since 1949 with little or no control over either production or productive costs.

The picture bears no resemblance to the philosophy of farmers, which has always been to produce in abundance so that more people could eat well. I pointed out in the beginning that most of the people around us live by a philosophy that says "take what you can and the devil take the hindmost." If this is so, then perhaps we must do as the rest do.

My biggest problem is to keep everything in perspective. I do not believe "doing as the world does" solves anything. It merely creates a situation under which we all fight for survival. It is only when we are prepared to deal with the larger problem, the attitude of man toward his fellow-man that we get real solutions. I wonder if that is expecting too much.

Word "Co-op" Now Registered

OTTAWA (CUC) — Henceforth the word CO-OP as applied to any service in Canada will be under control of the Co-operative Union of Canada.

On July 14 the Registrar of Trade Marks, Ottawa, granted certificate of registration (No. 122817) to the CUC for use of the word on a long list of services. The application of the CUC was previously published in the Trade Marks Journal of June 7.

This registration means that the word CO-OP can be used in connection with a service (transportation, renting, housing, construction, warehousing, publishing, real estate, garages, etc.) only if recognized by the Co-operative Union of Canada as genuinely co-operative.

CUC officials point out that the word CO-OP can be used in three different ways: (1) in the name of an association, (2) on a product, e.g. fertilizer, feeds, groceries, etc., and (3) as applied to a service of some kind (a co-op apartment, co-op garage, co-op trucking service). The new control given to the CUC applies to No. 3.

"It is our intention to protect the word CO-OP from improper use," said R. S. Staples, president of the Union. "In the future we shall see to it that only those organizations which operate according to recognized co-operative principles will be permitted to use the word CO-OP."

It is required by Trade Marks Rules that the owner of a registration be diligent in protecting his trade mark. This will now be the responsibility of the Co-operative Union of Canada.

TABLE 2
Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals and Their Aggregate Incomes by Income Groups, Canada, 1955.

Income Group	Percent of Families and Unattached Persons	Aggregate Incomes
Under 500	5.0	0.4
500 - 999	7.1	1.3
1000 - 1499	7.9	2.5
1500 - 1999	6.4	3.0
2000 - 2499	8.2	4.8
2500 - 2999	9.3	6.6
3000 - 3499	9.4	8.0
3500 - 3999	9.5	9.2
4000 - 4499	8.3	9.1
4500 - 4999	6.8	8.4
5000 - 6999	13.1	20.0
7000 - 9999	6.0	12.6
10000 +	3.1	13.9
	100.0	100.0

Average Income — \$3,842

Median Income — \$3,324

Source: Incomes, Liquid Assets, etc. of Non-farm Families in Canada, 1955, Ref. Paper #80, D.B.S., Ottawa, 1958.

TABLE 3
Expenditures on Food as Percent of Total Expenditure on Current Consumption for City Families by Income Groups, Canada, 1955.

Income Group	Average Total Expenditure	Change In Total	Expenditure on Food	Change In Total	Ratio Exp. food Total exp.
\$2000 - 2499	\$2,622		8 803		30.6
2500 - 2900	2,948	12.4	949	18.2	32.2
3000 - 3499	3,072	4.2	971	2.3	31.6
3500 - 3999	3,685	20.4	1,130	16.4	30.7
4000 - 4499	4,024	9.2	1,149	1.2	28.6
4500 - 4999	4,110	2.1	1,206	5.0	29.3
5000 - 5499	4,604	12.0	1,240	2.8	26.9
5500 - 5999	4,979	8.1	1,275	2.8	25.6
6000 - 6500	5,344	7.3	1,313	3.0	24.6

Source: City Family Expenditures, 1955, Ref. Paper 83, D.B.S. 1957.

TABLE 4
NET INCOME FROM FARMING OPERATIONS PER FARM WORKER*

Year	Net farm income	No. of workers	Average per worker
1949	1,382	1,079	1,281
1950	1,466	993	1,476
1951	2,090	939	2,226
1952	2,121	869	2,441
1953	1,731	859	2,059
1954	1,156	878	1,317
1955	1,425	819	1,740
1956	1,622	776	2,090
1957	1,169	744	1,571
1958	1,369	712	1,923
1959	1,329	692	1,920

* Adjusted by adding wages received by hired farm workers.

Meeting Competition

(Farm and Ranch Review)

Seems like only yesterday that a lot of people were complaining about the amount of frozen fruits and vegetables imported into this country. Some are still complaining and possibly with justification.

Yet, in the meantime, quite a few others have been too busy to complain once they saw an opportunity to undercut the imported products by supplying our own markets with home-grown goods.

Because of climate—if nothing else—we still import a good third of the fruit and vegetables to satisfy the domestic demand. Nevertheless, in the past five years alone, Canadian farmers have tripled their production of frozen vegetables to reach 51.7 million pounds a year. Frozen fruit production has also increased but at a slower rate.

It's a safe bet that Canadian consumers are not eating less fruit and vegetables than previously, so it becomes evident that a lot of Canadian producers have somehow been able to compete quite successfully with foreign imports.

Now some burning questions arise: Why can't others do the same? Why can Canadian manufacturers not supply

their own domestic market without the prop of high tariffs?

There are factors that undoubtedly cut the cost of foreign goods on the world market . . . special facilities for mass production, available pools of skilled labor, accessibility to raw materials, etc. But Canadian farmers point out quickly that this applies equally to agriculture. Climate, in particular, is a handicap that can not be simply legislated out of the picture.

Canadian farmers seem to be paying an awfully high price because domestic industry won't accept the responsibility of tightening its belt and meeting its world competition. By paying unnecessarily high prices for manufactured goods, while at the same time supplying foods on a competitive basis, Canadian farmers are just permitting other Canadian industries to live high on the agricultural hog.

WANTED — middle-aged woman to live in — light housekeeping duties in modern Edmonton home — private room and bath. Two adults, two children aged 12 and nine, working mother. \$40 - \$50 per month.

Apply F.U.A. Office 9934-106 Street, Edmonton.

Assistance Given To Livestock Exhibitors

The Honorable L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture, stated recently the Alberta Department of Agriculture would again be assisting live stock breeders of the province with an exhibit at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair in November.

Breeders planning to nominate horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle and sheep should forward their nominations to W. C. Gordon, Live Stock Supervisor, Live Stock Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. Closing date for nominations is September 10th. Hog nominations were called for earlier and this exhibit has already had a preliminary inspection.

Selection of the Alberta exhibit is by selectors appointed by the Provincial Breed Associations under direction of the Alberta Live Stock Board. The Live Stock Branch co-ordinates the work of the selectors and assembles the shipment following selection.

What! In Canada, too?

I'd be less likely to complain,
If they didn't also tax my brain.

—R. H. Grenville, B.C.

DO STATISTICS BORE YOU?

WE THINK SOME ARE QUITE INTERESTING.

Why not analyze the following and see if your conclusions coincide with ours?

Cattle slaughtered in inspected
Edmonton packing plants

In 1960 _____ 232,405 head

Slaughter cattle handled
through the Edmonton
public market in 1960

77,357 head

Cattle slaughtered in inspected
Calgary packing plants

In 1960 _____ 206,956 head

Slaughter cattle handled
through the Calgary public
market in 1960

219,323 head

Obviously during 1960 the Edmonton area was dominated by processors through the 'direct' buying of slaughter cattle, aided by producers and feeders who sold on a 'direct' basis.

The Calgary area was in a much stronger position through larger consignments to the public market for competitive sale.

However from January 1, 1961 to June 10, 1961 'direct' buying and selling in the Calgary area was also increased, illustrated by the fact that while Alberta cattle slaughter for that period was 21.7% greater than for the same 1960 period, Calgary public market handlings were down 13.4%.

Whether we're on a local, provincial, national or export basis we believe it's imperative that the large majority of livestock must be placed in a position to bring out all the available competition.

You can obtain competitive bidding through the consignment of livestock through your local co-operative shipping Associations or through consignment to

ALBERTA LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED

CALGARY

EDMONTON

Farmers' Union of Alberta

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Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright.

Anders Anderson, Medicine Hat.

Henry Young, Millet.

F.W.U.A. President—Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,
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Secretary — Mrs. Pansy Molen.

F.W.U.A. EXECUTIVE:

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1st Vice-Pres. — Gerald Schuler, Hilda.

2nd Vice-Pres. — Alvin Goetz, Bluffton.

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4. Paul Babey, Beaverdam	Mrs. Wilma Popowich, Lessard	Jack Purificatti, St Lina	
5. H. Kotscherofski, Stony Plain	Mrs. P. Zatorski, Mackay		
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7. A. Fossum, Hardisty	Mrs. Paul Belik, Edgerton	Eugene Elm, Hardisty	
8. W. R. Hansel, Gadsby	Mrs. Florence Hallum, Sedgewick	Ronald Henderson, Forestburg	
9. D. G. Whitney, Lacombe	Mrs. C. E. Jones, Millet	Alvin Goetz, Bluffton	
10. L. Hilton, Strathmore	Mrs. R. R. Banta, Crossfield	Gordon Banta, Crossfield	
11. J. A. Cameron, Youngstown	Mrs. Russell Johnston, Helmsdale	Earle Robinson, Morrin	
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13. Jack Muza, Empress	Mrs. Phil Duby, Rainier	Jim Toole, 737-8th St. S.E., Med. Hat	
14. K. Newton, Del Bonita	Mrs. M. Roberts, 706-7 Ave. S., Lethbridge	Jerald Hutchinson, Warner	

WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—Frank Maricle, Hamlin; Secretary—C. M. Beaton, R. R. 4, Calgary

SOME HERESIES MAKE SENSE

There will be widespread public scoffing at Khrushchov's plan for "free" houses, "free" bus rides, and "free" this and that in his new 20-year plan.

But the scoffers would do well to look around them before they scoff too much, and see how many ideas Mr. K. is borrowing from us. A lot of what he promises makes him sound very much like the politicians we have around here.

We subsidize housing and transportation. We provide "free" hospitalization. Our welfare services would look dandy to the people in Moscow. We have a tax system that works hard at trying to equalize family spending power.

We have something of every social and economical gadget Mr. K. has put forward.

Actually, in some ways Mr. K. by offering some things completely "free", may be more sensible and economical than we are.

For instance: "Free" urban transportation in our jammed cities would quite clearly be cheaper for the community than providing the enormous costs of super-streets to accommodate the growing torrent of private motor vehicles.

For instance: We have hospital plans and huge armies of people doing the paper work and red-tape of checking

to see that Mr. Tom Jones gets no more than the one appendectomy to which he is entitled.

The well-established fact is it would be much cheaper to let the hospitals treat people as they turn up and save all the money now wasted on mountainous bookkeeping and on armies of civil servants.

Since Mr. K. is borrowing ideas from us, how about us borrowing some from him? He does not believe in equality of personal incomes. He does believe that people of really outstanding value to his society should have really outstanding incomes after taxes.

In Canada 1961 that view, of course, is rank heresy. It's Communistic,

—Financial Post

Cabin Dedication At Gold Eye Lake

The second dormitory cabin at the Junior Farmers' Union citizenship camp at Gold Eye Lake was dedicated August 12th to the memory of Alberta's farming pioneers.

Ezekiel Keith, 68, whose parents came by wagon train to Edmonton in 1881, officially dedicated the cabin on behalf of the Clover Bar local of the F.U.A. Before the dedication, Clover Bar F.U.A. members contributed \$500 to the fund

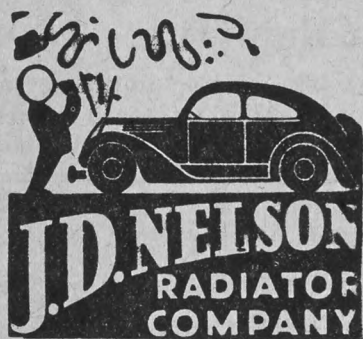
which finances construction at Gold Eye Lake.

The dedication ceremony was held on the last day of the first week week-long citizenship camp held here. Some 23 students from across Alberta participated in Gold Eye short courses in Conservation, Adult Education, Communications, Community Organization and Individual Responsibility.

Gerald Schuler of Hilda, chairman of the F.U.A. camp committee, termed the first camp "an encouraging success, proving that young rural Albertans are interested in such courses, and that Gold Eye Lake is the ideal place to offer them."

Bringing greetings to the dedication ceremony were officials of the F.U.A. organization, the Alberta Wheat Pool, the United Grain Growers and the U.F.A. Co-op. Speaking on behalf of the provincial government, lands and forests minister Hon. Norman Willmore said the Gold Eye project "can only result in something good."

Warner Jorgenson, M.P. for Provencher in Manitoba and parliamentary secretary to the federal minister of agriculture, commended the F.U.A.'s youth education program. "If subsequent camps can maintain the standards of this first Gold Eye Lake Camp," he said, "then the farming community need not fear for its future."



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(Please say you saw it in The Organized Farmer)

FARM MACHINERY SAFETY

"Winning Essay — County of Grande Prairie No. 1, Pauline Hudz, Gr. 8."

It was afternoon by the time Jose Anderson got around to doing something about the load of cleaned seed that was standing in his truck. He had brought it from the seed cleaning plant in Grande Prairie.

He got into the truck and drove to the granary a short distance away; manoeuvred into position by the granary, and set up the auger.

"I don't know what I'd do without this auger," he said, "A better time and labour saving machine couldn't have been invented." Little did he realize that his 'time and labour saving machine' would be his enemy in a matter of minutes. He started up the motor of the grain auger and began feeding the grain into it with a shovel.

Somehow, he had a vague feeling that something was wrong. Feeling a distinct tug at his trousers, he was horrified to see that the auger had caught his loose trouser leg and was slowly pulling the material upward, getting closer and closer to his leg. For a moment Jose stood paralyzed with fear, then began tugging wildly at his leg, but the auger held its prize with a deadly grip. He started shouting for help, and his son, Steve came running to see what was the matter. He quickly shut the auger motor off, and cut away what was left of the trouser leg. He carefully helped his father out of the truck to the house. Mrs. Anderson bandaged the injured foot as best she could, and Jose was rushed to the hospital in Grande Prairie. He was fortunate that Steve had come to his rescue so quickly, for his leg was saved. He had to wear a cast for many a day, and lost much valuable time, which he could have spent working on his farm. There was also the added financial burden of paying hospital and doctor bills. But in spite of all this, Jose was lucky enough

to escape with his life and his leg.

Carelessness on the part of Jose was the cause of the accident. In operat-

ing machinery, one should stay a safe distance from moving parts which are uncovered.

DEUTZ AIR COOLED DIESEL TRACTORS

Eliminate the possibility of
frozen radiators and cracked blocks.



Give Excellent Fuel Economy.



Buy the "CO-OP WAY" the "ONLY
WAY" to reduce machine prices.

**THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE
IMPLEMENTS LTD.**

DISTRICT NO. 14 CONVENTION

Approximately 80 delegates and officials gathered at the Marquis Hotel, Lethbridge for District No. 14 F.U.A. Convention under the chairmanship of Dean C. Lien.

Mayor A. E. Shackelford welcomed the delegates on behalf of the City of Lethbridge. Mr. Dean Lien, F.U.A. Director; Mrs. Mary L. Roberts, F.W.U.A. Director and Don Verostek, Junior Director reported on their year's activities.

Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Provincial President F.W.U.A., spoke on the work of the women's organization. Mr. Ed Nelson, Provincial President F.U.A., dealt with organization matters and answered many questions.

Mr. Wm. McCartney, Manager U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supplies, Calgary addressed the convention.

Fraternal Greetings were brought from the Western Stock Growers Association by Dr. M. Stringam; Alberta Sugar Beet Growers by Mr. G. J. Dudley; South Alberta Credit Union by Mr. J. Lynn.

A number of resolutions were discussed and carried. Higher floor price for Grade A and B hogs; another

language besides English be taught in lower grades at school; Canadian Wheat Board be maintained and put on a permanent basis; Alberta Farm Purchase Act be revised to raise assessed value of land to fifty thousand dollars and applicants be quickly processed and given more lenient consideration; Resolutions presented to Provincial F.U.A. Convention be limited to reasonable number; U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Centre be started in Lethbridge and the need of an irrigation school in Southern Alberta.

This year luncheon was held at noon instead of Banquet in evening. Mr. H. R. Patching, Chairman F.U.A. District 14 Curling Bonspiel and representative of Lethbridge Chamber of Commerce spoke; also Gerald Schuler, 2nd Vice-President Junior F.U.A.

Officers elected for 1961-62 were K. E. Newton, Del Bonita, F.U.A. Director; Larry Lang, Cardston Alternate F.U.A. Director; Mrs. M. L. Roberts, Lethbridge F.W.U.A. Director; Mrs. O. Lien, Warner, Alternate F.W.U.A. Director. Sub-Directors: Gideon Lehr, Cardston; Wesley Kuehn, Warner; Jim Horgus, Milk River; George Verhaest, Whitla; Hugh O'Neill, Lethbridge.

Convention chairmen, Dean Lien, Mrs. L. Roberts, and Larry Lang. Secretary-Treasurer, Molly Coupland.

Bent Rim, Wheel Can Ruin Tire

The life of an automobile tire can be considerably shortened and danger to the car and its occupants increased by a bent or dented wheel or rim. Adding to this peril is the fact that rim and wheel damage is not easily noticed. The Canadian Highway Safety Council joins with the Rubber Association of Canada to urge motorists to make regular inspections of rims and wheels. It takes but a few minutes and could save a life.

The vital importance of a car wheel, the contact between car and road, is evident. A bent wheel wobbles as it turns, twists and wrings the rubber and wears the tire unevenly. This will destroy the tire. Wheels can be bent by driving in ruts, swerving heavily against curbs, or in accidents.

Driving against a curb can bend a rim. The tire's bead moves a little at every turn of the wheel and in time the tire will chafe through and fail at that point. Rust can pit a rim where the tire fits on it, causing leaks with tubeless tires. Rusted rims should be cleaned and polished to remove the scale and restore a smooth surface.

—Canad Highway Safety Council



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District No. 13 F.W.U.A. Conference At Medicine Hat

By Mrs. Laroyce Swanson

Mrs. Thelma Duby, our Director chaired the meeting; Mrs. L. Swanson acted as Secretary.

Mrs. Bertie Anderson gave a brief welcoming address.

Reports from attending locals were given and enjoyed.

Brooks Local brought in a resolution asking the government to allow more money for bursaries and scholarships for trained social workers and the government provide courses in social welfare and mental health. This was passed unanimously.

We were told that our last year's resolution on Rehabilitating Women Prisoners met with approval from the Government and the need was for more helpers, etc.

Mrs. Mattson, and three students from the Medicine Hat Beauty School spoke and demonstrated care of the hair and hair styles. This was very interesting and informative.

Mr. McCallum, Past President of the Retarded Childrens Association spoke on the retardation and physically handicapped children in Canada—160,000 in Canada and 13,000 in Alberta. We need a trade school where the older ones can work under instructors and are not just pushed out on their own; where they often innocently get involved in crime. The government cuts off their grant after they reach 21. We need to help educate parents to ask for help.

Mrs. Norma Jean Gray, our District Home Economist gave a very interesting talk entitled "Information, Please".

She stresses the importance of the wife as a partner in the farming and family business. She should help keep actual records. She spoke on Cost Ac-

Berrywater Celebrates 50th Anniversary

The Berrywater Community Centre was the scene of a memorable occasion on July 8th. Over 185 members of the community, former members and former teachers attended, commemorating the founding of the school district and U.F.A. local.

The program was opened by singing O Canada. A welcome was extended by Mr. Carson Love, president of the Berrywater F.U.A. Mr. Lou Douglass a well-known old timer who farmed next to

counting—farm machinery, farm inventory, household inventory, networth statements, livestock index and yields, crop yield index, investments, wills, Father and Son Agreements, rent and Farm Credit. She spoke on the Master Farm Family program; Farm Youth Camp and Farm Women's Week at Olds.

Mrs. Gibeau, our Second Vice-President from Edmonton spoke on the important things the F.W.U.A. are working on—Education, The Dower Act, Adoption Laws, wills, Mental Health, Credit Unions, Co-operatives, etc.

Mrs. Braithwaite, our Provincial President has crocheted a bedspread and will raffle it—proceeds to help the delegate to the C.C.W.W. Conference. Our local projects this year are to make scrapbooks of our own communities—"The Role of Rural Women in a changing society is creating good public relations between urban and farm people; taking part in 4-H work; workshops, conferences, short courses.

The Scandia Local reported that they have successfully formed a M.S.I. Group Plan with 39 members which is a savings of nearly \$800 to the community.

A vote of thanks was given the speakers and was decided to hold our conference earlier next year.

the school for many years before retiring his farm and retiring to High River was a very capable master of ceremonies. He spoke briefly on the history of the district. One minute silence was observed in honour of those of the district who had passed away. The minutes of the first meeting, November 9, 1910, of the Berrywater U.F.A. were read. Mr. Dave Sims, one of the last remaining old timers still farming in the district and first president of the local, gave a talk on its organization.

Mrs. Wilson oldfield (nee Miss Iza Campbell) of Vulcan, the first teacher of the Berrywater school, told of her first impressions of the West and her first school year. Mrs. Bob Todd (nee Miss Mae Leahey) of Vulcan and Mrs. Tester (nee Miss Winnifred Wainwright) of Innisfail as former teachers, also recalled many memories and thanked those responsible for the day, their former pupils were asked to stand. Dr. Alfred Leahey of Ottawa, as one of the first pupils of the school paid tribute to those who built the school where classes were held for 31 years and also to the first teachers. Mrs. Pauline Melokoff of Brooks, as one of the students spoke of the last few years that the school was open.

Mr. Ed Nelson, of Edmonton, president of the F.U.A., as an honoured guest, expressed his appreciation of being invited and talked on drought and feed conditions in the province.

A short program consisting of several numbers by the Milo-Junior Orchestra and vocal duets by two district girls, Sandra Olfield and Lynn Richardson was enjoyed by all.

A delicious buffet supper was then served, during which many old friends and neighbours reminisced.

Horseshoe and ball games were also enjoyed by many, ending a very pleasant day.

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Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

August 2 — This is the old scare tactics. The word socialism is used repeatedly by people like Mr. Schuman, as if it was something dreadful and dangerous. Yet socialism is all around us and mostly we like it. Our schools are socialized, our roads and streets are socialized, our post office is socialized. Our town and city water and sewage systems are socialized. Are they a danger to our society? Of course not. Let's stop being silly and being scared of a word. The question is not whether a service is or is not socialized. The question is, does it work for the benefit of the people who use it? If it does, it is good. If it does not, it is bad, and needs changing—socialized or not.

August 4 — One of the newest types of insurance is what is known as Farm Liability Insurance, and this too, is something that a farmer cannot afford to be without today. To describe it very briefly: it is insurance to protect you against being sued by someone who gets hurt by your property or on your farm. For example, if you are moving a farm machine on a public road and someone runs into it and is hurt, you may find yourself facing a lawsuit. The victim may get a very heavy judgment against you — \$10,000, 020,000 or even \$50,000, if he is badly hurt. Such a judgment could very well ruin the average farmer. Liability insurance protects you against this.

August 8 — The complaint of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, of course, is based on the fact that co-ops generally pay very little income tax. But this is a choice that is open to any Canadian business. The Income Tax Act states that if any business returns any part of its profit to its customers, it will not have to pay income tax on the money so returned.

Co-ops do this. Therefore they pay no income tax on this money. But any other business has the same privilege. In fact, a few years ago, the line elevator companies did return a part of their profits to their customers — maybe they still do, I haven't inquired lately — and they paid no income tax on this money. So — what is all the fuss about. Canada's co-ops have no special privilege.

August 22 — While we are on this subject of hiring too many people, we wonder how efficient many of our businesses are in this matter. For example, let's take a look at the automobile industry. There is no particular price competition that I can see. The competition is in selling and advertising. The whole idea is to persuade the customer that car A is more beautiful and more distinctive than cars B or C. The emphasis is largely on style and appearance—which should be secondary to efficiency and price. But this advertising cost and this tremendous sales effort, with hundreds of highly paid, skilled sales and advertising personnel — is this an efficient way to merchandise?

BILL HARPER — Commentator

Jr. F.U.A. Board Meeting July 17 - 18, 1961

By Eugene Elm, Jr. Director, Dist 7

For the first time the Junior F.U.A. held their board meeting at Gold Eye Lake, site of our new training ground for future leaders. The directors who hadn't been at the site before were greatly impressed and I'm sure they gained knowledge first hand of the camp itself.

Due to rain it was decided to start the board meeting in the evening after the workshop. It was held in the cook house with George Doupe in the chair, and Gerald Schuler, Ernest Winnicki, Wade Hanlan, Sophie Kachrchyk, Alan Bevington, Donna Cropley, Eugene Elm, Walter Smart, Alvin Goetz, Jim Toole, Jerald Hutchinson, Alex McCalla, Joe Clark and Mrs. Hicks present.

Introductions were made and the oath of office was taken by new members. The agenda was adopted and the minutes read and discussed. The financial statement was read and it was decided that \$1,000 from the Junior funds should be transferred to the Camp fund. An appointment of a representative of the Junior F.U.A. on F.U. and C.D.A. advisory committee was discussed. Reports were made on district conventions by Gerald Schuler, and on exchange visits and awards by George Doupe and Eugene Elm. The new committee for awards and exchange visits is Gerald Schuler, Alvin Goetz and Eugene Elm. Adjourned until 9 a.m.

The meeting reconvened at 9 a.m. with George Doupe in the chair and all members present. A report was given on the camp and a discussion followed. The second cabin was to be dedicated on August 12th at the pilot camp.

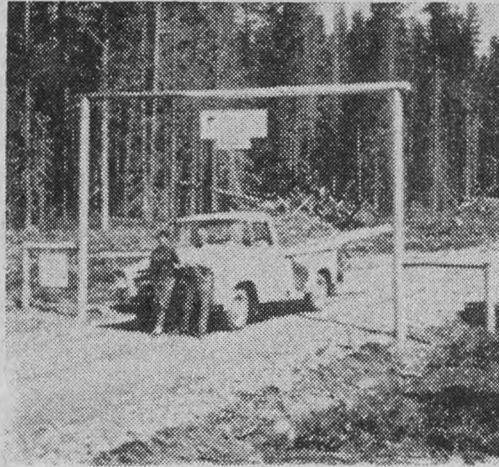
It was agreed to continue with the debating contest. The committee appointed is Alan Bevington, Jerald Hutchinson and Jim Toole.

Banff Leadership Course was discussed and noted that one executive member should attend, others able to go are Alvin Goetz, Jerald Hutchinson, Ernie Winnicki, Jim Toole, and Walter Smart.

Members of the queen contest committee are Gordon Banta, Wade Hanlan and Ernie Winnicki.

The merits and costs of the exchange visits were discussed. It was decided to invite two delegates from Ontario next year for Farm Young People's Week and a tour of Alberta. Alvin Goetz was elected second vice-president and Eugene Elm was elected executive member.

The directors agreed to write bulletins on various topics which were allotted.



Kay Dowhaniuk and Bill Harper help set up the signs on the gateway leading to Gold Eye Lake Camp.

These will be used for The Organized Farmer or will be sent out as Junior bulletins.

Gerald Schuler outlined the tentative plans on the Junior program. The annual convention was discussed and correspondence read. The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m., but before leaving the site a gate with signs was erected at the entrance to the camp.

The Value of Holding The Junior Board Meeting at Gold Eye Lake Camp

By Jim Toole, Jr. FUA Director, Dist. 13

Sunday July 16th—pouring down rain and wading knee deep in mud to our cabin! I had arrived at Gold Eye Lake camp for the Junior board meeting. I thought to myself if this is the project that I am supposed to advertise, I would have more trouble selling the idea now, than I had already. But next morning

upon arising, I realized with great relief what I had thought was a farce of a cause—was in reality an awe inspiring sight spread out before me. As I walked to the lake to wash I could see a still, lightly green tinted mirror with an edging of tall cathedral like pines backed by a mural of blue mountainous projections. It was a sight one could not help but admire and our admiration grew more each day that we stayed.

After our guided tour and explanation of the layout and construction of the camp by Gerald Schuler, we discussed work committee projects. Joe Clark gave us a rundown of a suggested program to be followed at the camp.

During the proceedings of our meeting I couldn't help but think about the inspiring enthusiasm shown by members of our Junior Union who are building the camp. For here and here alone is the key to a better junior farm relationship and a symbol of what can be accomplished when members of the farm organization co-operate and work together with members from north, south, east and west of the province, to establish a camp for leadership and citizenship training. This will also aid us in building a stronger farm union.

And so fellow members, my attendance at the board meeting at Gold Eye Lake was a real eye opener, and a great assistance to my work in the Jr. F.U.A. I know what we are working toward and I can foresee the outcome of such a project. So I urge all members to attend the camp as soon as the opportunity arises. You too will find it an inspiration and you will have a better understanding of the camp's purpose.

So adios from away down south. Hope I will meet you at the camp.



Ready for dinner. A group at Gold Eye Lake Camp—Aug. 10/61.

Pioneer Camp At Gold Eye Lake

By W. J. Harper

The first Leadership Training Course at the Jr. F.U.A. Camp at Gold Eye Lake opened on Sunday evening, Aug. 6th. By Monday noon 22 students had registered and the program was well under way. The theme of the camp was "The Individual's Responsibility in a Democratic Society." The technique followed was to have an instructor introduce the subject and provide some background information. The campers then broke up into small groups, to discuss the subject and to provide answers according to their own thinking. These answers were then brought back to the general group. This procedure not only provided plenty of opportunity for the individual to think, to discuss, and to arrive at conclusions but it also provided experience in guiding group discussion, preparing reports of such discussions and presenting these reports to a general assembly. Many a hot argument bounded back and forth among the tall pine trees of the camp, as these reports were prepared, torn apart, and finally accepted by the group.

The staff are well known in educational, co-operative and farm circles in Alberta. Mr. George Potter, assistant director of extension, University of Alberta, at Calgary spoke on the need of continuing education and the methods of doing this. Going to school is just a start in education he said. It provides us only with the tools—the ability to read, to write, to use simple mathematics. From then on, for the rest of our lives we must observe, we must think, we must plan, and we must act—always recognizing that this must be done with the broadest co-operation and agreement of all other people concerned. This procedure is being widely recognized and from it springs the ever-growing program of adult education — an essential movement in our democratic society.

Mr. Fred Lockhart, public relations director, Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association dealt with the subject "Community Recreation and Growth". Our rural communities are changing very drastically and change always brings problems. How well are we meeting these problems? How do the people of a community react toward problems? How can these efforts be guided and how can a sound solution be found?

Mr. Sam Cormier, Senior Liaison Officer, Canadian Citizenship Branch, discussed the individual's responsibility in a democratic society. How do we—you

and I—meet today's problems. Our society is made up of individuals and these individuals are responsible for what happens. The problem is not so much that people do the wrong things. A much greater problem is that far too many people do nothing at all. This refusal to accept responsibility is dangerous and has no place in our democratic society. We must know what is going on, and each of us through democratic action with our neighbors must do our part in shaping our society.

Mr. Wallace Hanson, chief forester, Eastern Rockies Conservation Board, spoke on the work of his organization, the vital part played by water in our society and indeed in our lives. Proper protection of our watersheds means ample water supply and soil protection, and from this comes an assured production of timber, pasture, and crops. On a short field trip he showed a typical forest soil formation including the heavy cover of decaying vegetable matter which acts as a blotter to absorb and control rainfall and so prevents soil erosion and stabilizes water flow.

Mr. "Chuck" McDonald of the Camrose Canadian, Mr. Ed Hamula, radio editor of "Call of the Land", and Mr. Terry Oldford producer of the Red Deer TV program "Rural Ramblings", were the members of a panel on "communications". Each presented his ideas on the effectiveness, the future possibilities and also the responsibilities of the particular news medium which he represented.

Mrs. Kay Dowhaniuk, acting director of the F.U. & C.D.A. spent one morning with the campers on the subject of the organization of meetings and parliamentary procedure. Bill Harper, radio commentator for the Farmers' Union discussed public speaking and speech preparation.

It was not all work at the camp, however. The water of Gold Eye Lake is cool, but swimming was popular on the several hot days which occurred during the week. A mountain climbing expedition took up one afternoon. Almost everyone started but only 11 got to the top. They were well rewarded. The view was breath-taking, extending up the Saskatchewan River Valley from Nordegg to the mountains, with Bedford Glacier as a background.

Special mention must be made of the cooks—Mrs. Braithwaite, president and Mrs. Gibeau, 2nd vice-president of the F.W.U.A. These ladies took over on a very short notice when the person hired for the job was unable to come. They labored under most primitive conditions, with inadequate equipment and everyone at the camp gained weight, which is the final test for any cook.

Gerald Schuler, Jr. vice-president,

acted as program co-ordinator and Joe Clark, publicity director of the camp looked after the dozens of unexpected emergencies which always crop up. They did a wonderful job, with a minimum of sleep, and a lot of good natured razzing.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper, acting as camp parents sprayed sore throats, distributed aspirin, acted as life (?) guards, and generally lent a helping hand when necessary.

We must mention the caravan of 50 cars and 150 people representing the Central Alberta "Chambers of Commerce, who came to the camp on Monday, Aug. 7th. This caravan had started from Calgary the day before had gone to Banff then up the Jasper road to Saskatchewan Crossing. They stayed near there that night and came through on the David Thompson Highway, on their way to Red Deer on Monday. The Jr. F.U.A. Camp was their noon stop and we fed them soup and coffee to go with their lunch. Then we went with them as far as Nordegg and toured that ghost town, which has been vacant since the mine closed down about 8 or 10 years ago.

To get back to Gold Eye—it was a good camp. One could not help being impressed with the students and with their serious and earnest tackling of the problems which they saw before them in our fast changing society. Most of them, we predict will be back for future camps.

Gold Eye Lake Camp will fill a real need for our young farm people. There, for the first time, the Jr. F.U.A. will have a home of its own, and a place to work. There are no distractions. The nearest town is 59 miles away, and with the exception of a gas station and two ranger stations there is nothing between. Once at the camp class attendance is no problem. Discipline and interest are pretty well automatic. In the recent camp, an elected student council set their own rules and all accepted them without question.

The lumber for the main pavilion is cut and piled on the site. Four dormitory cabins, providing sleeping accommodation for 48 students are now built and are equipped with beds, springs and mattresses. A wash house is built and a well drilled and in use.

We urge our seniors to give all the financial assistance possible in order that the main pavilion may be built before winter. With this done our Junior organization, so long hampered by "no place to go" can carry out a steady and active program for the training of our young farm leaders. We need them now. We will need them much more in the future.

Stanger Local Helps Junior Camp

The Stanger F.U.A. local No. 535 held a raffle on an electric clock in aid of the Jr. F.U.A. Camp at Gold Eye Lake. As a result \$45 was turned over to Gerald Schuler, Jr. vice-president and chairman of the Gold Eye Lake Camp committee, at a meeting at Stanger on August 16th. The clock was won by Mr. Rod Barr.

Mr. Alan Moore of Stanger was chairman, and introduced Mr. Schuler who spoke on the proposed program for the camp. The need now, he said is to get the buildings completed. The lumber is all on the site, four of the eight dormitory cabins are built, a cook shelter and wash house are built and a recreation ground is cleared and in use.

A good gravelled road leads to the ground and a drilled well is now in operation.

The next step is to get the main pavilion built and it is hoped that this can be done this fall. Locals who are interested, said Mr. Schuler, can organize work parties to spend a few days at the camp after harvest. Also he urged all those who are interested in this most important project to assist financially whenever possible either through projects which would raise money or by personal donation. This is an investment in our young farm people, and in the future of our province, he said, and as such, is of very great value.

Mrs. Kay Dowhaniuk, acting director of the F.U. and C.D.A. spoke of the



Joe Clark and Gerald Schuler at Gold Eye — just after dinner.

recent pilot camp at Gold Eye Lake, which she attended as a staff member. She said, "The students were excellent participants during all the sessions. They surprised us with their keen interest, their depth of thinking, their interest in personal development, and their desire to improve on the various techniques necessary for leaders in a community."

"Give me the courage to accept what I cannot change.

"Give me strength to change what needs to be and can be changed, and

"Give me the wisdom to tell the difference between the two."

We've seen this philosophy expressed in varying versions. We know not the author, but have the temerity to add: And give us the disposition to enjoy humor where we find it.—Ed.

"There must be a need, an attitude, a determination, and leadership to have a co-operative."

—Laidlaw

District 2 Holds First Junior F.U.A. Rally

By Ernie Winnicki & Aileen Greschner

The first Junior FUA Rally for District 2 was held at Bear Lake on July 30, with 50 juniors and 30 parents attending. FUA director Howard Hibbard, of Nampa, opened the meeting, and introduced Ernie Winnicki, of Falher, the new Junior director. He also gave an interesting report of the recent National Farmers' Union meeting held in Winnipeg.

Miss Shirley Chmilar, winner of the Provincial Grain Plot competition for 4H Clubs spoke on the history and activities of the 4H movement.

Gerald Schuler, of Hilda, vice-president of the Junior FUA, spoke of program plans for the Juniors. He stressed the value of the queen contest, leadership course at Banff, Farm Young People's Week, the debating program, and particularly the value which will come to Junior work with the use of the Gold Eye Lake camp. He asked for new ideas for worthwhile junior projects.

Farm planning and farm management came in for a brief and informative session, under the guidance of Mr. Gordon McNaughton, district agriculturist.

Aileen Greschner of North Star, who was chosen Jr. FUA Queen, (the first time this honor has come to District 2), gave an interesting, and sometimes hilarious account of her adventures at Farm Young People's Week, where she was crowned queen, and at Lethbridge and Calgary fairs, where the Junior FUA float, in which the queen featured, won first prize, and at Edmonton where third prize was won.

In the early evening a buffet supper was served, and Ernie Winnicki showed films for a short period. There followed a period of square dancing, led by Mr. Gilliland, M.L.A., and the final event was a wiener roast. Thus ended the first, and very enjoyable, youth rally for the District 2 Jr. FUA.

Heavy Thoughts Department

We should be careful to get out of an experience only the wisdom that is in it—and stop there; lest we be like the cat that sits down on a hot stove-lid. She will never sit down on a hot stove-lid again—and that is well; but also she will never sit down on a cold one anymore.—Mark Twain



Rainy night in camp. A group around a kitchen table during a sing-song.

F.W.U.A. President's Report

This year for the first time our F.W.U.A. board held a two day meeting. Our women's section has grown so rapidly that we find with our 18,611 members and our 147 associates it takes considerable planning to draft programs which will service such a large group. I am very proud of the Farm Women's achievements, because every woman member is a partner on the farm and has equally a great responsibility in formulating policies for the family farm. It also leaves no doubt that the F.W.U.A. is truly the basic rural women's organization.

The National Farmers' Union met in Winnipeg July 17, 18 and 19. In welcoming the delegates Rudy Usick, president of the Manitoba Farm Union, mentioned the drought situation and said that this year there has been the least rainfall since 1874 in Manitoba.

The committees were set up. The chairmen were Ed Nelson, Gordon Hill, Rudy Usick and Doug Yonge. Resolutions—Mr. Maloney, Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Braithwaite, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Loucks. Steering committee—The N.F.U. executive. Publicity—Von Pilis, Mr. Versluys and Mrs. Hopkins.

The president, Alf Gleave gave his report and outlined the program to follow. He said that somebody will always produce food in Canada, but who will do it? Large corporations or people who really want to farm as a way of life. A greater diversity of farming lay ahead, but he was not pessimistic about the future of farming.

Mr. Gleave said farmers are justified when they seek subsidies from governments to redress the imbalance of income within the Canadian economy created by the policy of tariff protection given to secondary industries in Canada. But the market place is the farmer's source of income, and he must have bargaining power in the market place.

The long term interests of Canadian agriculture are such that it is necessary to consider our external trade relations. The possible entry of Great Britain, one of our important agricultural markets, into the European common market is of concern to Canadian farmers both east and west. The National Farmers' Union has urged the federal government to accept and meet the change in trading patterns which are taking place in the Atlantic Community of Nations.

Mr. Gleave then outlined what the National Farm Union had done over the past year in presenting brief and holding conferences and meetings on behalf of

the farmer.

Warner Jorgenson, secretary to Agriculture Minister A. Hamilton, addressed the conference saying farm products should have quality, be in good supply at competitive prices. The B.N.A. imposes some difficulty between provincial and federal government. He said the deficiency payments were tied in with a limited purchasing program. He dwelt some on ARDA, saying the program was so broad that almost anything could be done.

The delegates were tendered a luncheon by the Manitoba Government on Tuesday, July 18. A moment of silence was observed in honor of the late J. E. Brownlee. Farm organizations have indeed lost a good friend.

Forty resolutions were submitted and all were dealt with at the convention. I felt that this was a very good conference. Discussions were good and every resolution was debated well. Some resolutions were tabled, only to be taken from the table, debated quite a while then tabled again.

On August 6 to 12 the first Leadership Course for farm young people was held at the Junior F.U.A. Camp at Gold Eye Lake. Twenty-three students attended from all parts of Alberta. At the last minute the cook who had been engaged decided not to come. Mrs. Gibeau and myself answered the SOS call and spent the week with the young people. While we lay no claim as to being equal to the more famous of chefs, we do lay claim as being able to brew a good pot of coffee, have meals ready on time and in ample quantities to satisfy hunger.

The young people were keen students and in that beautiful setting studied, planned their own amusement and did the necessary chores, such as keeping a supply of wood and water on hand, peeling potatoes and washing their own dishes, making beds, etc.

We were able to hear one of their debates one evening and it was good. I came away from the tent pleased with the ability shown by students. From this group I can see in future years, leaders in our farm organizations, members of parliament, professional people, excellent farmers and homemakers, each one important in their own sphere. A good start has been made in furthering our educational program for our members.

Mrs. Gibeau and myself feel honored to have played a small part in this first camp. We wish the students success in their chosen professions and hope to see them all again. The Indian slippers given to us by the students will long be a cherished gift and a reminder of our days together.

A special thanks also to staff members

Use Drugs to Kill Hunger In Poverty-Stricken Peru

There's no cause for complaint when hunger pains can be deadened by drugs.

At least that's what a rich landowner in poverty-stricken Peru told a reporter who was enquiring into the conditions under which Peru's 15 million Indians live.

In Peru the Indians work the land; the handful of aristocracy owns it. The Indians are poverty stricken; not the landowners.

Hunger-pinched, and with a life expectancy of only 32 years, the "colonos" (Indians) live in what amounts to medieval serfdom.

Conditions indicate the urgency of entreaties of men like U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey for extension of co-operatives in Latin and South American countries.

The utter disregard by the landowners for human suffering is shockingly photographed in the words of a Peruvian landowner to a Time correspondent,

"We treat our colonos well," he said. "They have no cause for complaint. If they want it, we give them a daily ration of chicha and coca." Chicha is a crude corn whiskey and coca is mild narcotic leaf that deadens pain and kills hunger.

It is conditions like these that shout to heaven for justice. There are too many people in the world undergoing privation and exploitation for Christian North America to take the "It's none of our affair" attitude. Especially when these conditions prevail so close to "home". —Winnipeg Co-op News

and resource people, to Mom and Pop Harper, Mrs. Dowhaniuk, hard working Joe Clark and Gerald Schuler, and finally the members of the Clover Bar local who honored early members by dedicating a cabin in their honor.

In nature's wildest setting of mountains, lakes and trees,

You will find a camp so beautiful, with restful peace and ease.

Where students are not tempted by music, lights or show

To waste away their precious time in the sparkle and the glow.

Where opportunities await them in learning basic things,

Such as debates and speaking and the confidence it brings.

I hail the Junior F.U.A. with gratitude and pride

In setting up this lovely camp by the cool water's side.

I hope the students grow in number and the course will still expand

Till the camp at Gold Eye Lake will be the best in all the land.

F.U.A. Sparks Action In Feed Problem

By J. A. Cameron

The F.U.A. board at its recent meeting July 13, gave full consideration to the serious feed shortage, and set up a committee of three to deal with this problem. This committee held two meetings of farmers and ranchers to discuss the situation, one at Medicine Hat on July 24, and the other at Hanna on July 25. Both meetings were very largely attended and full consideration given to the problem. It was found that two-thirds of those attending were in need of feed.

A committee of five from each meeting was set up to plan ways and means to locate feed, learn the price of same, and plan to get it moving into the territory in need.

A sub committee of three were sent north to locate feed. These were J. A. Cameron and Glen Griffith of special areas and C. George of Medicine Hat. They spent July 27, 28 and 29 in the Westlock-Athabasca areas. An abundance of top quality hay was located at a price of \$20 per ton in the field, baled and in good stooks. The cost of loading to railway cars being \$2, and in some cases \$3 per ton. This hay is alfalfa, clover, with, in some cases, timothy and other grass.

On August 1st, the full committee met at Medicine Hat and set up an association to have feed orders taken, put a hay buyer in the field and get this feed moving into needed points under the freight assistance plan. Officers to get the plan under way are Anders Anderson, chairman, Medicine Hat; J. A. Cameron, Youngstown; Jack Muza, Empress and C. George, secretary, Medicine Hat.

A 2% charge on hay purchased will be made to cover cost of a hay buyer who will also check hay as to quality and shipping condition, and to cover other incidental costs such as bookkeeping, etc.

A form is being drafted on which applications for feed will be made, these will be sent out to municipal offices in the need area such as special areas, L.I.D., etc. Applications will be received at these offices. 25% of cost of feed ordered will be paid by the applicant with order, the balance at unloading.

The scouting committee of three also found that oat and barley straw may be had in the hay area for baling same and removing it from the fields without charge for the straw, this can also be handled by the order system, and hay buyer in the field, who would locate same and arrange.

Junior Work Party At Gold Eye Lake

By Gordon Banta

Jr. F.U.A. Director, Dist. 10

A number of Juniors from District 10 of the F.U.A. held a work party at the Jr. F.U.A. Camp at Gold Eye Lake on Saturday, July 22.

The progressive Juniors from Three Hills and the Conrich Juniors were represented as well as a group of Juniors from Crossfield. Seventeen people were present including Mrs. H. Clayton and Mrs. G. Rae, who were seniors and did the cooking, assisted by girls from the Conrich Juniors.

The group arrived Friday night and on Saturday peeled logs for the building of the main pavilion. Sunday they returned home, weary but satisfied with their effort at getting the Junior F.U.A. Camp at Gold Eye Lake a little closer toward completion.

The plan is a co-operative one. It is intended to pay a fair price for good feed, but to curtail bidding against each other by farmers and ranchers, and thus forcing prices upward beyond fair levels.

Ginn Gets a Tonic

(Winnipeg Co-op News)

When personable William Ginn, 46, was sentenced to a \$12,500 fine and 30 days in jail for his part in the great electrical price-fixing conspiracy, he "seemed" doomed to banishment from the corporate big time.

Ousted from his \$125,000-a-year job as general manager of General Electric's turbine division, Ginn, a month ago accepted the relatively humble position of assistant to McClure Kelly, president of Philadelphia's Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., makers of heavy machinery.

Last week, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton moved Kelly up to board chairman and Ginn into the presidency. Ginn's new salary was not reported but former president Kelly drew \$75,000 a year.

FOR SALE

Dairy farm 240 acres, quota for city of Red Deer 835 lbs., 30 milk cows, milkers, coolers, feed available on farm. Price \$40,000 cash \$15,000. Phone 346-0393.

Box 324, Red Deer, Alta.

STATISTICS IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAJOR IRRIGATION DISTRICTS IN ALBERTA

Name of District	Classified Irrigable Area	Area Actually Irrigated in 1958	
	Acre	Acre	
St. Mary & Milk Rivers Development	259,861	75,000 (old lands) 48,440 (new lands)	
Magrath Irrigation District	7,885	7,000	
Raymond Irrigation District	19,058	15,500	
Taber Irrigation District	31,419	22,854	
Western Irrigation District	50,000	9,870	
Eastern Irrigation District	250,000	188,928	
Bow River Development (Federal)	94,783	56,995	
Bow River Development (Provincial)	36,000	2,400 (estimated)	
Mountain View Irrigation District	3,719	2,759	
Leavitt Irrigation District	4,631	1,542	
Aetna Irrigation District	8,303	Nil	
United Irrigation District	34,034	11,032	
Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District	96,135	51,916	
Ross Creek Irrigation District	2,069	1,500	
Macleod Irrigation District	3,000	Nil	
TOTALS	900,897	495,736	

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

The following table gives the pertinent details in each district.

Drainage District	Date of Formation	Total Area in Acres	Acres Benefitted
Holden	April 15, 1918	50,560	12,430
Dickson	April 22, 1919	15,360	2,880
Daysland	June 19, 1919	74,720	15,000
Hay Lakes	February 17, 1922	9,600	2,390
Cygnat	August 18, 1948	4,200	4,000
Manawan	November 19, 1948	16,800	3,841
Cameron	July 29, 1949	2,600	916
Bearhills	April 20, 1954	4,000	1,190
Big Hay Lake	July 15, 1956	11,360	3,000
TOTALS		189,200	45,647

Is Bigness Badness?

By Ernest Page

Is it inevitable that big institutions take the law unto themselves, amoral and predatory in their social dealings? Or does it just seem that way?

To illustrate the point we could refer again to the recent fining of some of the largest corporations in the U.S.A. for illegal conspiracy to fix prices, but we have recently been provided with an example which reduces these misdeemeanors to the proportions of children cheating at marbles in the back yard.

The greatest nation in the world, the United States of America, encouraged and equipped an attack on a small neighbouring country. Its leaders used shallow devices to give the impression that there was no official support for the attack. Irresponsible as it seems to us, it is not the fact that the attack occurred which bothers us most. Great nations in history have often played fast and loose with their little neighbours. (History doesn't altogether excuse this wanton act, for times are changing fast; the world is smaller and there is a United Nations now.)

What really bothers us is the striking lack of objection to the attack on moral grounds. As reported at the time, and now commented upon in retrospect, the attack on Cuba is usually regarded as unfortunate, not because it happened, but because it failed. It is being suggested that such a debacle must never happen again; next time there must be proper planning and sufficient force to ensure success.

Co-operatives are destined to become dominant enterprises, in some lines of business at least, because people will serve themselves rather than depend on others. But as they grow big will co-operatives be able to resist the all-too-evident tendency in human affairs to insist that might is right—as soon as you are powerful enough to make it stick?

Will they be able to find a way of involving the member so that his personality and autonomy are fully taken into account? The temptation is to sacrifice his independence—or some of it—in the interest of the very size and strength which may create the moral problem we raise.

Will they be able to find a way of employing men and women so their interest is—in fact as well as in theory—more fully consonant with that of the enterprise? Can we look forward to a relationship which is not just a stalemate between equally wary bargaining teams representing employer and employee?

Co-operative leaders in Canada would do well to ponder the trends in their

Report of F.U.A. District No. 3 Convention

The 1961 Annual District Convention was held in the Community Hall at Rochester on Saturday, June 24th.

There was a good attendance from the Women's and the Juniors' Section and from the Cariboo Range (Rochester) Local, but the attendance was rather disappointing being around 95 delegates, officials, speakers and visitors.

Invocation was given by Rev. Anderson of Rochester and Mr. Aloisio gave the address of welcome on behalf of the County of Athabasca.

Reports of the year's activities and the financial report were given by the various executive Board members.

Fraternal greetings were given by Mr. W. Scarth and Mr. E. Ness of the U.G.G. and the Alberta Wheat Pool respectively.

The contest for the best local's report of the year's activities was won by the Freedom-Naples F.W.U.A. for the second year in succession. Cariboo Range Junior Local was second and the Freedom F.U.A. Local was third. The trophy was presented by Mrs. H. James on behalf of the District to Mrs. Moltzan, the Freedom-Naples F.W.U.A. President, who gave the winning report.

Gerald Schuler, 1st Vice-President of the Junior F.U.A., spoke on Farm Young Peoples Week, the Junior Queen Contest, the Junior debates finals at F.Y.P.W. and the "Gold Eye Lake" Camp. The construction of the various buildings at the Camp, he stated, is progressing rather slow, due to lack of finances and volunteer labor. Some 30,000 dollars are still needed to complete the project.

Mrs. F. A. Sissons, F.W.U.A. 1st Vice-President, in her address, stressed the importance of promotion of Junior activities in our organization. She also gave a brief outline of the various projects the Alberta Farm Women are sponsoring at present and the many problems in rural life in which they are taking active interest.

Mrs. Sissons introduced a young lady from New Zealand, Miss H. Harrison, who at present is making a study tour of Canada. Miss Harrison gave a very descriptive and entertaining comparison between life on an average cattle or sheep station in her home land and

organizations. The future for the co-operative way is bright only if co-operative growth is paced by an enlargement of the co-operative concept. Co-operative development must be characterized by a fierce determination to use only means which are fitting to the ends in view.

her impression of rural life in Canada. She stated that no color bar or racial problem existed in New Zealand between the white population and the minority Polynesian groups. Miss Harrison has travelled through Europe, England and Canada for the past two and a half years and has supported herself by doing part time work. She returns to her home via B.C. at the end of July.

Mr. Ed. Nelson, F.U.A. President, addressing the convention, spoke about the new political party in Canada. He stated that, although the Union is non-political, it is in the interest of all its members to be well informed about the platforms of the various political parties. He also dealt with the controversy between the Federal Government and Mr. Coyne, Governor of the Bank of Canada. Other subjects he briefly spoke on were: The American farm Movement; The Royal Commission on Transportation; The F.U.A. Services to its members; The Hutterite Problem; The International Trade Situation and a Summary of our Farm Co-ops.

Fourteen resolutions were presented, 11 were passed, 2 were lost and 1 failed to obtain sponsors.

The delegates decided to hold the 1962 District Convention at Hazel-Bluff. They also agreed that a District Dinner should be held next fall, subject to certain conditions. The District Board to decide time and place.

Re-elected were: T. Foster, Dapp, F.U.A. Director; Mrs. H. James, Eastburg, F.U.A. Director and Mrs. T. Preuss, Freedom, Alternate F.W.U.A. Director. New Elected: R. Preuss, Freedom, Alternate F.U.A. Director; Wade Hanlan, Rochester, Junior Director and Stanley Chileen, Picardville, Alternate Junior Director.

The Rochester ladies served a very much appreciated buffet-style lunch and were given a hearty vote of thanks for their efforts.

Ivan Nielson,
District Secretary

"Throughout my long career, I have lost no opportunity to cry out in earnest against the crass commercialism, the etheric vandalism of the vulgar hucksters, agencies, advertisers, station owners—all who, lacking awareness of their grand opportunities and moral responsibilities to make of radio an uplifting influence, continue to enslave and sell for quick cash the grandest medium which has yet been given to man to help upward his struggling spirit."

—Dr. Lee De Forest in his autobiography, "Father of Music"

CREDIT UNIONS

By Mrs. M. L. Roberts,
F.W.U.A. Director, Dist. 14

Many F.U.A. locals have been studying credit unions the past year, and have had valuable information on the subject through articles printed in *The Organized Farmer*. In F.U.A. radio broadcasts, Mr. Harper has very clearly outlined credit unions and the information contained therein is invaluable.

Credit unions are by far the most widespread type of co-operative organization in Canada. In 1960 they recorded a total membership of 2,350,000 or 13% of the total Canadian population, the highest percentage of credit union membership in the world. In Quebec nearly every fourth person is a member, and in Canada one in every seven is listed as being a credit union member.

The majority of the world's credit unions are located in United States and Canada, but the idea is rapidly spreading throughout the free world. Credit unions now operate in 45 countries, and each year new areas are added to the list. The question is still being asked, "What is a credit union and what can it accomplish?" A credit union is an association of persons, united by some common bond or community interest, joined together in a co-operative endeavor, who combine their funds and make those funds work for their own benefit. In other words, helping themselves by helping others.

Credit unions are important to developing countries as in many cases they provide the first incentive to save money, and the first opportunity to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest. Widespread poverty breeds discouragement, and the fact that people of very limited means can save is not usually realized until credit unions succeed. Then people are given hope and they branch out in other self-help enterprises.

Perhaps most important is the experience in practical democracy which results from the opportunity to own and operate their own credit unions.

The basic objectives of credit unions are: to teach and encourage the habit of thrift, by providing a safe and convenient medium that will attract members to save for a goal, and provide a fair return on these savings; to encourage members to live within their means; and to establish credit and lend money to members for provident and productive purposes at a reasonable rate of interest.

Each credit union is a separate unit serving the needs of a particular group, and is managed by officers and committee men elected by and from its

members. Only members may buy shares and only members may borrow.

Any rural group of 100 or less can easily form a credit union. No other investment than that provided by the members is needed, and once established it is a self sustaining organization. Help in forming a credit union is always available.

Members of credit unions are encouraged to save regularly, even in small amounts as payments of shares or deposits in the credit union. Savings are called shares in the credit union because each share unit (usually \$5) represents a share of ownership. These savings are rewarded, as dividends are paid out of the earnings at the end of the year. Loans are made to members for all good purposes at an interest rate of one percent per month on the unpaid balance. Members are not encouraged to borrow money merely to promote a credit union income, but every effort is made to help them with the facilities offered by their credit union.

Officially, credit unions are chartered by state, federal or provincial governments, have legal status as corporations, and are examined annually by the chartering authority. Most of the provinces of Canada have put into force a Credit Union Act to enable credit unions to function as legal corporate bodies with the right to conduct business. Another reason for the act is the necessity of providing safeguards for credit union members, officers and officials.

The Credit Union Act of Alberta governs the operations of all Alberta credit unions, and is administered by the Department of Industries and Labour, through the Supervisor of Co-operative Activities and Credit Unions and his staff. Information may be obtained from this department.

The history of credit unions is most interesting and much has been written about it. May I refer to it very briefly. In the early 1800's Victor Aime Huber expounded the theory of co-operative credit in Germany. Inspired by this doctrine, Raiffeisen urged the working people in Germany to organize, and taught them to pool their savings, that they might furnish themselves with credit and enable themselves to borrow such credit at reasonable rates of interest.

The first credit union in America was organized in Quebec in 1900 by Alphonse Desjardins, a Canadian journalist. He had been trying to correct deplorable conditions in certain parts of Canada where he found that exorbitant interest was being paid on borrowed money. He made a study of the European credit movement and introduced the credit union in Canada. Desjardins also organized the first credit union in

Meat Animal Industry Canada, 1960

Major Exports	\$ Million
Beef and veal, fresh and frozen	7.1
Pork, fresh or frozen	15.6
Cattle, p.b. and dairy	11.4
Hides and skins	15.9
Beef cattle	26.6
Tallow, lard, animal wax	6.0
Bacon, hams and shoulders	4.5
Horses and horsemeat	3.0
Hams, canned	2.9
Other canned meats	7.0
Sausage casings	3.2
Edible offal	2.8
Hams, cooked	1.4
Pork, salted	.9
Other meats	.7
All other	4.4
Total	113.4

Major Imports	\$ Million
Hides and skins	8.2
Corned beef, canned	2.9
Beef and veal, fresh and frozen	6.4
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen	4.6
Pork, fresh or frozen	3.5
Sausage casings	3.7
Beef, pickled	3.0
Livestock, p.b. and other	3.0
Frozen meat pies and dinners	2.5
Other canned meats	1.5
Gelatine	1.6
Animal glue	.8
All other	6.5
Total	48.2

the United States in New Hampshire in 1909.

Credit unions have changed greatly since that small beginning in 1900, but the basic principles are the same; the encouragement of thrift; the provision of credit; the building of adequate reserves to protect the members and the belief in the honesty of people. The test of a credit union is not how much money it makes, but how much service it provides.

The first credit unions were founded more than a century ago, known as credit societies, by hard pressed people determined to improve their lives by helping each other. Today there are nearly 26,000 credit unions serving over 14 million members. If we bear in mind that credit unions have only begun to cover their field, we can see the potentials of this tool for economic democracy.

DISTRICT NO. 9 F.U.A. CONVENTION

District 9 Convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta was held in the Elks' Hall, Wetaskiwin, June 28th, 1961.

Registration commenced at 9 a.m. Owing to the small attendance the Convention was called to order by Max Sears, Alternate Director at 10:30 a.m. with O'Canada. Morning Devotion was very inspiring, and a prayer for rain was offered by Rev. Stanaard of Wetaskiwin.

Mr. Max Sears was elected Chairman in absence of Mr. Whitney on the understanding when Mr. Whitney arrived he act as Chairman.

Mrs. Sissons nominated to assist.

Convention approved committees selected by the Board.

Mayor Pike on behalf of the city extended greetings to the Delegates.

Mrs. C. E. Jones, F.W.U.A. Director reported on her work during the year. She reported a successful Women's Conference and touched on membership in District 9, while much more could be achieved, she was reported that 9 now held 2nd place in membership.

Mrs. Jones received a vote of thanks for her work and her report.

C. E. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, gave the financial report showing a bank balance of \$1,579.82.

Mr. D. G. Whitney, F.U.A. Director gave his report on work during the year and commented strongly on supporting Sub-District Convention and committees.

Three resolutions were dealt with during the morning session which adjourned 12:00 noon.

Lunch was served by Anthony Hill F.W.U.A. and the meeting reconvened at 1:30 p.m. During the noon adjournment C. King was elected Sub-Director for Sub-District 4. The Chairman requested Mr. King speak briefly on his work during the many years he had been associated with the farm organization which Mr. King did very acceptably.

During the afternoon session, information regarding the activities of the organization was given by Mrs. Gibeau, F.W.U.A. Vice-President; President Ed. Nelson and also Gerald Schuler, 2nd Vice-President.

Mr. Alvin Goetz reported on the work he had accomplished in the Junior section—his trip to Ontario and the latest development of the Gold Eye Lake Project.

Officers to serve for the year and elected are:

D. G. Whitney, Lacombe, F.U.A. Director; Max. Sears, Duhamel, Alternate Director; Mrs. C. E. Jones, Millet,

DISTRICT NO. 5 CONVENTION

District No. 5 F.U.A. Convention was held on July 5th, 1961 in the Stony Plain Community Centre. In attendance were 44 delegates, several officials and 12 visitors. Delegates were welcomed by Mr. Conrad Reice representing the Stony Plain Chamber of Commerce. Invocation was given by Rev. Schoepp whose theme was, "The Pastor and the Farmer are much alike—both depend on God for their success".

Mr. Keith Everett, M.L.A. brought greetings from the Alberta Government. Oscar Hittinger, Morinville, director for District 5, in his report, brought to the emphasized the economic position of the farmer and stressed the

F.W.U.A. Director; Mrs. H. Parlbly, Alix, Alternate F.W.U.A. Director.

Sub-Directors are:

Ken Ditzler; Clarence Rasmussen, Gwynne; C. E. Jones, Millet; C. King, Breton; E. Hauen, Eckville; C. Plank, Bluffton.

Junior Director Alvin Goetz, Bluffton.

Mr. Kellicut, Alberta Wheat Pool and Mr. Scarth of the U.G.G. were in attendance and were introduced.

Mr. Gylander reported Co-op Insurance and answered several questions to the delegates.

Approximately 25 resolutions were dealt with relating to farm problems. Some of these included Taxation of Power-Pipe Lines, Nationalization of Farm Implement Industry, Power Policy, Hog Marketing, etc.

The Credential Committee reported 10 F.U.A. officials, 61 delegates, 20 visitors and 30 locals were represented. The busy haying season resulted in a low number of delegates attending.

The forthcoming Youth Camp was discussed. Agreed we nominate 2 to attend the Youth Camp at Elk Island in District 6. Miss D. Nelson, Brightview and Miss Gladwin of Bently were nominated, and gave their consent to attend.

Convention approved a motion that District 9 Board consider a further donation to the Junior Camp.

The evening session reconvened at 7:30 p.m. Mr. Nelson gave a broad report on the Activities of the F.U.A. Mrs. Gibeau reported on "Farm Forum"—a necessity in farming, great interest to the farming communities and urged more interest in the farm organizations. Both received applause. A vote of thanks were extended to the ladies of lunch and to Falun W.I. for the banquet. Anthony Hill who catered for the noon A successful convention adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

need for increased memberships in the F.U.A. in order to compete with growing pressure groups today. He thanked the Board and members for the co-operation during his term of office. He regretted that he would not be able to let his name stand for another year.

The new F.U.A. director for District 5 is Herb Kotscherofski from Stony Plain with Roy Getson of Chip Lake as Alternate Director.

Mrs. Marion Jouan, F.W.U.A. Director gave an interesting report on the activities in her district. She too, regretted that she could no longer carry in as director.

Mrs. Katherine Zotorski, MacKay is the new F.W.U.A. Director with Mrs. Holt, Stony Plain as Alternate Director.

The delegates expressed their sincere thanks to Oscar Hittinger and Marion Jouan for their services in the past years. Mr. Bill Scarth, U.G.G. representative brought greetings to the delegates.

A delicious dinner was served by the Stony Plain F.W.U.A. Local. The guest speaker was Mr. Ed. Nelson, F.U.A. President. He stressed the need for farm people to look beyond their farmsteads; solutions to some of our farm problems may well be found in helping underdeveloped or underprivileged nations. He touched on the Feed Mill situation; the services the F.U.A. is providing for the members, etc.

An address by Mrs. Braithwaite, F.W.U.A. President was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. She touched on topics of provincial, national and international scope.

An address by Gerald Schuler, Junior F.U.A. Vice-President was well received. He spoke on the Junior F.U.A. work—the Gold Eye Camp, the Exchange Visits. He stressed the challenge that faced young people today. Education and training for leadership and citizenship being essential to meet this challenge. The main purpose of the camp will be to provide this training.

Twenty resolutions were discussed and dealt with, and will be forwarded to the Provincial Convention in December.

The AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer announced that the American Surety Association, which sets rate standards for the nation's bonding companies, is offering the trade union movement "the lowest honesty fidelity bonding rate in America." The association, he said, found that the trade union movement has the best bonding experience in America, including "all of business, all banks, all fraternal organizations."

—AFL-CIO News, June 24

F.W.U.A. Report That Won District 3 Trophy

The following was the report given by Mrs. Ruby Moltzan at the FUA District 3 Convention held at Rochester on Saturday, June 24th. This being the best report, the Freedom-Naples FWUA received the trophy. Herewith the report:

"The Freedom-Naples FWUA has 18 active members with an average attendance of 12 per meeting. We held 12 meetings during this year.

"Financially we had a successful year as we catered to a 4-H banquet, a wedding, and a Co-op supper. We had a booth at the Barrhead Stock Show and a booth at the 4-H Achievement Day, and sold coffee and donuts at an auction sale, and we also sold 19 cook books. The quilt, pillow slips and dresser scarves made for the Conference were raffled to active members. We have a tea collection at every meeting. The highlight of the year is the annual Flower Show and tea which we have in Barrhead every August.

"Due to our financial success we were able to contribute to various charitable organizations. We sent \$20 to each of the following, the John Howard Society, the Winnifred Stewart School for Retarded Children, and the Heart Fund. Every month we give ice cream to all patients in the Barrhead hospital. Once a year we send birthday gifts to mental patients at Oliver and also we collected from the Barrhead retail stores \$34.00 and various other articles to send to the Oliver Mental Hospital, for their annual Christmas bazaar. We sent our pennies for friendship plus 15c per member to A.C.W.W. All hospitalized members are remembered with a gift and new mothers with a cup and saucer. Get well cards are sent to friends and neighbors of the district who are on the sick list.

Our local is active in community affairs. At Christmas we had a supper party in the hall with our families and members exchanged gifts. We served a turkey supper to the FUA for their "get more active members" supper at the Naples hall, in February. On Farmers' Day we had an outing with the local FUA at the lake. Our Local is also a member of the Barrhead Hospital Auxiliary, and we assist them in their various activities.

"The bulletins from head office are discussed monthly. We have studied Cuba and for added interest we will be studying Canada in the coming months. Two chapters on the Cameron Commission were read and discussed.

District No. 7 F.W.U.A. Sub-District Conference

By Florence Gordon

The sub-district F.W.U.A. Conference held in Hughenden Legion Hut was well attended.

Chairman was Mrs. Paul Belik, District 7 F.W.U.A. Director. In her address she stressed the importance of full co-operation and support for the Junior F.U.A. in their task of building the Gold Eye Lake Camp.

Guest speaker was Constable Mac-Intosh of the R.C.M.P. who spoke on Road Safety and Driver's Tests and answered many inquiries in his questions and answers period.

Two resolutions re traffic signs and problems pertaining to Mental Health were submitted and approved.

Reports from five attending locals showed a year of progress.

A sub-district Conference to be held in 1962 in Hughenden was approved.

A very amusing skit was presented by the Parkside-Amisk ladies.

A picnic dinner at noon and afternoon tea at the conclusion of the conference rounded out a very interesting day.

The Safety Convenor gives an interesting talk on Farm Safety at each meeting.

"To create interest in our Local we had four guest speakers, a lawyer who enlightened us on Community Property Laws and Women's Right; a doctor spoke to us on Heart Disease, cancer and health insurance and our Councillor explained the County System to us; Mr. Ron Almond, from the Social Hygiene Department of Social Welfare, gave a talk on Venereal Disease. Lovely films and slides were shown to us on the Peace River country and on Hawaii. Each month we report on our activities to the local paper.

"Our club is well represented at many Farm Union functions. Two of our members attended Farm Women's Week in Vermilion; six members attended the Membership Drive supper at Jarvie. Last year we sent two delegates to the District Convention and to the Provincial Convention. Twelve members attended the FWUA Conference at Westlock.

"We contribute our success to the fact that we elect a new executive each year. This helps us live up to the motto "a change is as good as a rest."

Cultural Weed Control

A number of farms, under a grass-grain rotation in the Athabasca area are a striking example of what can be achieved in weed control by good cultural methods. W. Lobay, Alberta's Supervisor of Soils and Weed Control, reports that these farms are literally free from all weeds.

In 1951 one of these farms was so badly infested with weeds that 38 per cent of the threshed grain consisted of wild oats. When the elevator refused to take his grain, the farmer realized that he must take definite steps to remedy the situation if he wanted to continue farming. He and several others with similar problems decided to try crop rotation program advocated by their district agriculturist, George Godel.

This program entailed a three-year grass and a three-year grain rotation plus the use of fertilizer. The first farmers and subsequent followers of this crop rotation plan are now free from weed problems even in cases where adjoining farms, on a summer-fallow-grain rotation, are infested with wild oats and thistles.

The grain stands on the crop-rotation farms are significantly better than most, says Mr. Lobay, and there is no question that they will yield much higher than the average for the district. Furthermore, no land is lying idle in summerfallow.

Under a proper rotation system, coupled with the use of fertilizer, weeds are eradicated, the physical condition of the soil is improved and its fertility is increased. While the crop rotation program used on the grey-wooded soil of Athabasca would not be the same for all regions of the province, there is a crop rotation for every type of soil which can play a vital part in eliminating weeds and in increasing crop yields.

Chemical weed control has been a great help in reducing weed infestations in western Canada but it must not overshadow cultural control. It should be looked upon as a supplementary measure to good cultural practices rather than as the only method of coping with weeds.

Mr. Lobay urges farmers, confronted with weed problems, to give serious consideration to crop rotation. District agriculturists will be very glad to give assistance in working out individual programs.

—Alberta Dept. of Agriculture

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Must have vehicle. Free factory training.
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NICK CHOMUT'S CATTLE MOTEL

Day and night cattle trucks roar into Nick Chomut's yard, back up to the chutes, unload and settle down like slumbering giants. They stay there but a few hours and then they load and are off again.

To Nick, each truck that pulls into his feedlot five miles west of Fort William, Ontario, is a step up the ladder of success. In turn, black-haired Nick Chomut's feedlot is a vital cog in the success of a new wrinkle in the livestock shipping world—the trucking of cattle to eastern markets from as far away as Alberta. Until recently the railroads have had this long-haul livestock business to themselves. Nick's feedlot is a sort of bovine motel, specializing in the ultimate of short keep cattle.

Each truck that unloads stays from six to 12 hours while the cattle rest, water up and feed. Then it and its bawling cargo are off again on the way to Toronto, Ottawa, Chatham, Kitchener or perhaps Montreal. Nick provides the corrals, the feed, the water and helps load and unload. He's paid by the load.

"It's a crazy sort of business but it's one with a future," Nick says.

He got into it after two men drove into his yard a year ago. One was an official of a trucking company, the other of an oil company. The truckers were planning to cut in on the rail business of hauling cattle from Alberta to Ontario, they said. But, cattle have to be unloaded, watered and fed every 36 hours. The trucks needed a feedlot less than 36 hours by truck from Calgary and also from Toronto or Montreal. The feedlot had to be near a provincial veterinarian who could inspect any animals that arrived dead or injured. Furthermore, the truckers needed a man who knew cattle.

Nick, farm-raised and now a livestock buyer, answered their requirement. His farm was in the right spot, approximately midway between Calgary and Toronto or Montreal and Dr. John Campbell was the provincial veterinarian at Fort William.

And so, after a brief trial period with one corral, Nick found himself in business. Since then he's laid out corrals, chutes, mangers, gravel and running water. Altogether he's got 22 of the 40-by-40 plank corrals, five of them with roof shelter along one side.

Nick doesn't have this short keep feedlot business all to himself by any means. Roger Allarie has one at Hearst farther east, used by truckers with loads

originating east of Alberta.

At the beginning Nick Chomut ran his new business alone but now his brother Mike is working with him. Mike's wife, Mary, operates a rooming house with meals for the hungry truckers who drop in in pairs for a little food, talk and sleep. Nick also sells diesel fuel to the truckers whose monstrous machines gulp down anywhere from 60 to 130 gallons at a filling.

As a way of life, running a cattle motel can be exhausting Nick has found. Somebody must be on call 24 hours a day to help unload, to allot pens, to feed and to turn on the water. Then a few hours later the drivers must be wakened (sometimes the hardest job of all) and the cattle loaded.

Nick buys hay, a mixture of legume and timothy, and keeps it stored in an old barn. From there he can raise it to feed alleys on a platform attached to the hydraulic hitch behind a small tractor. The pens aren't bedded and there's little manure to haul away because the cattle are empty when they arrive. Cattle get all the hay and water they can handle but no grain.

"The main things cattle need when they come in are water and rest," Nick says. "Sometimes they're too tired to eat but they'll always drink. We've had the tap run for an hour and a half straight in a single pen of 20 head.

"Feeder cattle usually eat about twice as much as slaughter one and we put in as many as 25 bales for 50 head of feeder calves. Once we had the cattle so full they couldn't be put back in the truck they came off.

There aren't a great many hogs go

through, but Nick puts those that do in separate pens where they get their water in low troughs and are fed grain.

Nick says the condition livestock arrive in depends a great deal on who the truck driver was and what he knows about them. The amount of straw and sand in the truck also are important.

Besides being a life that is hard on sleep, the short keep feedlot business also is one that has its dangers.

"Once in a while a steer will go wacky after his trip, but I'm getting a tranquilizer gun for that kind," Nick says. Mike has been knocked over twice by steers that didn't care for his personality and Nick has shinned over the fence with one breathing on the seat of his pants.

The truckers themselves are a source of interest and sometimes a responsibility.

Often the trucker has had no experience with cattle although this is changing as the long-haul business develops. If it weren't for Nick or Mike, green truckers would get hurt around the corrals. One who perhaps hadn't too much practical experience with cattle but had seen a lot on TV took off his jacket and played bull fighter with an irate steer.

For people like these, Nick Chomut carries public liability insurance. But even when they give him gray hair Nick's glad to see the truckers come. After all, it's a cash crop sort of business and with up to 20 loads a week and more coming all the time, Nick finds running a bovine motel for short keep cattle worth a few gray hairs.

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BY THE WAYSIDE

By J. E. Trevena, Director of Information Federated Co-operatives Ltd.

I've just put a ring on my calendar around the date, Sunday, September 17, as a reminder to be in front of my television set to see the CBC's popular program, Country Calendar.

May I be so bold as to suggest that you should do likewise?

On September 17, Country Calendar is going to show a film produced by Canada's National Film Board, entitled "Supermarkets and the Farmer" and based upon findings of the recent Royal Commission on Price Spreads of Food Products.

It will give us some insight into the problem of the cost-price squeeze, and perhaps some enlightenment as to why consumer costs are so much more than the sum the farmers receive when selling their products.

Samuel Steinberg, president of Steinberg's, one of Canada's largest food chains, appears in the film, along with a number of others including Cleve Kidd, Research Director of the United Steelworkers Union; Everett Biggs, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; Mrs. Helen Morningstar, chairman of the Food Committee of the Canadian Association of Consumers, and others.

Two co-operators also appear in the film, H. L. Fowler, president of Federated Co-operatives, and Alden McLean, president of the United Co-operatives of Ontario.

Supermarkets now perform about 46.5% (1960 figure) of the total retail food business in Canada. The supermarket annual sales are about \$1,570,000,000, and 85% of this is done by the five largest chain store groups.

Trends towards increased consumer patronage of the supermarkets have many implications on the price paid to producers and the cost of foods to the consumer. So have changes in processing and manufacturing, and product promotion.

One aspect seems to be that although consumers are not happy with increased food costs, they readily patronize supermarkets to snap up costly-packaged or processed foods and enjoy the parking facilities or other conveniences offered, all of which add to those costs.

Self-service stores no longer provide the personal contact with clerks that was found in the old corner store. The package, not the clerk, must now sell the product.

Vanca Packard, in his book "The Waste Makers", and more recently while speaking in Minneapolis, had something

to say about packaging costs.

An average American family, he asserts, is spending \$500 a year just for the packages or wrapping.

No too long ago, we read that the label on a can of tomatoes cost more than the farmer received for the product. And the cellophane bag cost three times as much as the farmer received for the carrots inside.

There seems to be ample evidence that chain stores are not necessarily low-cost stores. The tendency is for chains to compete with one another in offering services and convenience, or promotional schemes; all matters which add to their costs, making price competition difficult and almost non-existent.

But, says the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, "We agree that their competition in buying has been continuously vigorous," suggesting chain stores have exerted a downward pressure on prices they pay to producers and suppliers.

Two other statements of the Commission should be put alongside: (1) "We know that the unit costs of operation of chain stores have increased steadily in the last 10 years," and (2) "The other situation in which we have found abnormally high profits, throughout the period and in comparison to levels of profits elsewhere, is among the chain food stores."

Here then is the problem in summary: Chain stores are enjoying a growing popularity while farmers are receiving less for their products in comparison to consumer prices as the food industry tends to compete in service, promotion, and convenience but not necessarily in price. But the cost of this type of competition is such that prices paid to farmers for produce must be shaved in order for stores to market produce at a profit and a price consumers will not resist.

What those in the film have to say about the problem, and any solutions they have to suggest, will be worth waiting to see. In our agricultural area, the problem is one that must be solved. But to be solved, it must be better understood and determinedly acted upon.

If greater thinking and action is provoked by the Country Calendar showing of "Supermarkets and the Farmer" on September 17, something important will have happened. Let's all mark our calendars!

And meanwhile, give a thought to the control over costs farmers have gained by building their own Wheat Pools and consumer co-operatives. As a fellow said the other day, "What would it be like if we didn't have our co-ops?"

JACK, BE NIMBLE

Bad enough to have a flat tire at night on a lonely road swept by wind and rain. Worse if the auto jack declines to co-operate or if the driver knows too little about operating it.

The Canadian Highway Safety Council strongly advises every car owner to do two things, well in advance of any trip: first, check the jack to be sure it operates efficiently; second, read the instructions and practice using it in the privacy, and safety, of the driveway or a service station's rear lot.

The Rubber Association of Canada also contributes the sound warning that too many motorists leave to chance that the auto jack will work smoothly and that it is a simple operation. Flat tires seldom turn up near professional help. Another good idea is to carry a rock or other object in the car trunk to wedge behind the car's wheels if the flat occurs on an incline.

IMPORTANT CARD

A License to drive isn't merely a card,
Which those who possess one should
lightly regard,

It's more than a record of color of eyes,
Birth date, weight, and the measure
size;

It's small, but the moment you sign it
you say,

The rules of the road, you are pledged
to obey.

A License to drive will be taken from
fools,

Who risk life and limb by not heeding
the rules,

It's more than those credit cards
frequently flashed,

Which show, by hotels, that your cheques
will be cashed;

You need only money such favors to
gain,

But a license to drive offers proof you
are sane.

A License to drive should be carried
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Leading Poultry Processor Opens New \$450,000 Plant in Lethbridge

The Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture performed the ribbon cutting ceremony marking the official opening of the new Lethbridge branch of Alberta Poultry Marketers Co-operative Ltd. Mr. K. V. Kapler, president of Alberta Poultry Marketers and Mr. W. T. Berry, general manager, assisted Mr. Halmrast, and the event was attended by many poultry producers from surrounding districts. The ceremony was followed by an informal inspection of the new eviscerating plant, and refreshments were served.

Approximately fifty per cent of all eggs and poultry in the province are processed and attractively packaged under the Co-op's famous Lilydale brand, and the opening of this \$450,000 operation marks another step forward in Co-op efforts to offer the ultimate in customer service. The original Lethbridge plant was established in 1943, with a staff of six. Despite the strong trend to automation in the new building, the number of employees will range between fifty and sixty, increasing to one hundred during peak poultry seasons. Mr. Russell Marfleet of Edmonton is the new manager of the plant, and Mr. Percy Murdock, who has managed the egg and poultry operation in Lethbridge since its inception, has been appointed Field Superintendent.

Alberta Poultry Marketers Co-operative Ltd., which is entirely farmer-owned, was organized in October 1941, with headquarters in Edmonton. Since that time it has expanded operations to the point where Co-op now services an area extending from Peace River to the International Boundary. During the early years, seventy egg grading stations were established, along with three poultry killing plants. However, constant changes were made to modernize handling methods in order to streamline the egg and poultry industry and to make it a more efficient, and consequently more profitable operation. Today the Co-op is operating large, up-to-date plants with the emphasis on automation. In addition to three main eviscerating plants in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, the Co-op has killing plants at Camrose, Wetaskiwin and Willington, five hatcheries, and over forty egg grading stations.

Since 1950, Alberta Poultry Marketers Co-op has increased its poultry handling from 2,000,000 pounds to the

9,000,000 pound mark. Chick sales have showed an increase from 1,000,000 in 1950 to over 2,500,000 in 1960, due to the rapid rise in the year-round demand for broiler type chicks. Egg handling has been maintained at a steady volume, despite the fact that a large proportion of eggs are not sold through registered grading station, but are sold direct to retailers.

There have been vast changes in the Co-op's poultry handling methods in the past ten years, in order to provide the most efficient type of servicing to members. Officials report continued effort on the part of the Co-op to keep abreast of the best of the many new trends in the industry so that members' products can be handled as profitably and as economically as possible.

In the last two decades, the Alberta Poultry Marketers Co-operative Ltd. has been able, through co-operative marketing, to pay its members over \$500,000 in cash dividends, and has issued further reserve shares amounting to \$750,000 which will be paid in future years.

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Mountain girls in Greek villages never lack husbands. When a boy from the valley thinks of taking a wife, he looks to the mountains for his future mate. The "girls up there" are hard workers and can make every cent count for two. Though she has little to offer in the way of a dowry, the mountain girl in a well-sought prize. Agencies like the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada do much to make mountain village life a more tolerable one, but life is difficult and girls must be strong to overcome the many obstacles. Knowledge in home-making and USC gifts of clothing and sewing kits are attributes to any young girl with an eye to marriage. Headquarters of this help from Canada is 78 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

"Why does humanity allow itself to become so stagnant that it cannot arise to the challenges of the day?"

—Ed Nelson

F.U.A. District 8 Annual Convention

The 13th Annual Convention of District 8 of the Farmers' Union of Alberta was held at Forestburg on June 26, 1961. The invocation was given by Father Stemfle and addresses of welcome were received from Mr. T. Knutson, Mayor, and Mr. Haddow Mickle, President of the Board of Trade, Forestburg.

There were 125 delegates, guests, officials and visitors present.

During the morning reports were received from District Officials.

The Fraternal Delegates of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers greeting brought from their Organizations.

The usual delicious lunch was served at noon by the ladies of the Hastings Coulee Local.

Mr. Ed. Nelson, Provincial President, spoke regarding farm matters. Mrs. Laura Gibeau, Second Vice-President of the F.W.U.A. told of the good work done by the farm women, especially in the health and education fields. Mr. Gerald Schuler, Acting Chairman of the Goldeye Camp Committee outlined the progress made at the Camp and requested all possible support, especially financial.

The Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture for the Province was guest speaker.

Mr. Galen Norris, M.L.A., and Mr. J. W. Hillman, M.L.A., were introduced to the Convention.

A number of resolutions were dealt with.

Miss Connie Nichols of Rosalind, a member of the Juniors was elected to represent District 8 at the Camp being held at Elk Island Park, June 30th to July 6th, sponsored by District 6 and the F.U. & C.D.A., to study Co-operation in Alberta.

District Officials elected for the year were:—

Director, Mr. W. R. Hansel, Gadsby; F.W.U.A. Director, Mrs. F. Hallum, Sedgewick; Alternate Director, C. Jorgenson, Strome; Alternate F.W.U.A. Director, Mrs. Lila Allard, Viking; Junior Director, Ronald Henderson, Forestburg; Assistant Junior Director, Lorne Niehaus, Heisler.

Sub-District Directors as follows:—

Sub-Dist. 1, L. Millang, Camrose.
Sub-Dist. 2, Albin Lukawiecke, Holden.
Sub-Dist. 3, Jas. Holmberg, Rosalind.
Sub-Dist. 4, T. Bruce, Sedgewick.
Sub-Dist. 5, John Ross, Gadsby.
Sub-Dist. 6, Edwin Fordice, Galahad.

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If you want to help maintain reasonable and stable prices, market your forage seed through the Alberta Wheat Pool and persuade your neighbors to do likewise.

